

In announcing the death of Mr. Jefferson, we remarked it was a singular coincidence that he should have died on the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed; the death of Mr. Adams on the same day, and but a few hours after his illustrious compeer, furnishes another coincidence still more extraordinary. It will be recollected, that Mr. Adams was one of the Committee appointed with Mr. Jefferson, to draft the Declaration of Independence, and it is a fact worthy of remark, that the amendments to the original declaration as drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, were nearly all, if not entirely, made at the suggestion of Mr. Adams—these to be sure were mere verbal alterations—but still they partook of the character of amendments; and, therefore, give the more interest to the circumstance that the two individuals, to whose patriotism and talents America is indebted for the present form of that brilliant manifesto of human rights, should have both been permitted to linger on their days, till, in the course of years, half a century had revolved—till its anniversary had reached the Nation's Jubilee—that they should then, full of honors, depart as it were together, as if it was the will of HIM who worketh all things for our good, that as their deeds in the establishment of our liberty were equally glorious, they should not be separated in death. Amongst the whigs of the Revolution—those pure spirits, to whose virtue, patriotism and talents, the world is indebted for the most free form of government ever invented by the ingenuity of man, the name of John Adams stands conspicuous—no man labored with more zeal or ability in the councils of the nation, during the whole period of the war, or contributed more largely towards the consummation of our Independence—his whole soul was enlisted in the cause, and such was the prominence of the part he bore, that it provoked the vengeance of the British authorities in this country, and had he fallen into their hands, nothing short of his life would have expiated their revenge.

Balt. Chron.

We are informed by a friend in whose accuracy we can rely, that Mr. Adams was born on the 30th of October, 1735, so that at the time of his death, he was 90 years, 8 months and 4 days old. He was therefore in his 51st year. We have also been informed from the same source, of the following facts, which indeed are singular; that John Adams, was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Jefferson, eight years older than James Madison; James Madison, eight years older than James Monroe; and James Monroe, eight years older than John Quincy Adams.

A gentleman named Baxter, intends, if suitable patronage be offered him, to establish a complete and extensive silk manufactory in Baltimore; he represents the climate and mulberry trees of Baltimore, as particularly auspicious to the establishment, and proposes to form a company for this purpose.

Miraculous escape.—On Thursday last, a young man and woman, returning to cross the Schuylkill by a horse ferry, Fair Mount, were imperceptibly carried by the current, occasioned by a freshet to the brink of the dam, at which moment the woman became alarmed and jumped out of the boat; the young man, in order to rescue her, jumped out also, when they were both washed over the fall, a height of 100 feet, together. The man extricated himself from the grasp of the woman, held her with his left hand, and swam with her to the shore a distance of 150 feet.

U. S. Genl.

Rain.—A gentleman in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who is curious in these matters, in order to ascertain how deep the rain in June had penetrated the earth, dug a few days ago, in a field, as deep as the depth of the water, at which distance he could perceive the effects of it, and yet the whole body of rain which fell, was not four inches in depth.

Miners.—We have been informed, that a large quantity of iron ore has been discovered in the vicinity of the late iron works, and a considerable quantity is to be manufactured into pig iron.

An explosion occurred in the town of New Bedford, on the 4th of July. The piece was a gun, which exploded so much, that it was blown to pieces, and the powder was scattered all round. The explosion was so great, that it was heard at a distance of several miles. The cause of the explosion was not ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by some defect in the gun.

fulfilled, had sent for his wife and infant child, and they had arrived in the country but ten days before the accident occurred. The force of the gunpowder was such, that both his arms were torn off, and his body otherwise so horribly mangled, that few of his original features remained.

Philad. Gaz.

It is ascertained, from an examination of the last census, that in 1820 there were more than five hundred inhabitants of the town of Nantucket, bearing the name of Coffin—all probably the descendants of Tristram Coffin, who settled in this country about the year 1644, and who was the first of the race that visited America. In case Admiral Coffin, who is now on a visit to Boston, should deem it expedient to extend his journey to this place, it has been suggested that the Coffins should turn out en masse as an escort. Though designed to express a most cheerful welcome, it might nevertheless be denominated a very grave procession.

Nantucket Inquirer.

Law.—It is computed that 130,000 writs were issued in 1825, against debtors in England, of whom 75,000 were absolutely incarcerated. On the smallest calculation, the expense they were antecedently and subsequently run to, by law process, must have been 100*l.* individually, and averaging the whole, makes the sum total 3,250,000*l.* taken from the pockets of their creditors, and shared among the legalists. Added to these losses, came their bankrupt lists of 3,200; allowing each estate was injured to the trifling charge of 300*l.* before and after the striking of the docket, increased the legalists' bills to 9,320,000*l.*

The whole number of Ministers now ascertained to belong to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is 1,135—the whole number of Congregations returned is 1,775; of Communicants, 109,667; of Licentiates, 184; and of Candidates, for the Gospel Ministry, 201. From several Presbyteries no returns were received.

Touches of terrible sublimity.—The Catawba Pless of Alabama says, that mosquitoes are so numerous and voracious on Indian Key, an island on the coast of Florida, that they keep the hogs squealing, the dogs barking, and the fowls cackling all night.

Why, really, this description of these winged monsters, answers the equals that given by Dr. Henshaw in his topography of Louisiana. In his remarks about them he says, blood is their cry; nothing but blood quenches their thirst and satisfy their sanguinary appetites. Compared with them, the mosquitoes of the Northern States are mere gnats. Furnished with a bill like iron, they perforate the toughest hide, and drink the crimson stream of man and beast.

Atlanta, July 4.

CANAL ADVENTURE.

On Saturday last we witnessed a scene which more strongly impressed upon our minds the vast utility of canal navigation than any thing that had ever before come under our immediate observation. Strutting along the bank of the canal between this city and Troy, our attention was arrested by the clattering of hoofs, and the loud halloo of men. On looking about half a mile ahead, we beheld a cloud of dust and two elegant horses dashing furiously onward. It appeared that by a sudden jerk they had parted the tow line of the boat to which they were attached, and being at the time beyond the reach of the driver, set off at full speed down the tow path. They ran thus about two miles, and a half, meeting a number of horses attached to boats going up, several of which taking fright, reared about, and by some means cleared themselves from their draughts, joined in the race. No serious damage was done. But what struck us with force was, while waiting to see the frightened horses brought back to their labor, the boat from which they had escaped, carrying about THIRTY TONS, passed by drawn by only one man, who proceeded at a moderate pace with apparent ease, and in this manner towed the boat to the place where the horses were taken up. We were not what, trifling as this circumstance is, can more clearly demonstrate what facility produce can be transported on our canals.

Minion, July 4.

M. Anthony Boon, was dreadfully injured by the falling of a cannon ball on the 4th of July.

An explosion occurred in the town of New Bedford, on the 4th of July. The piece was a gun, which exploded so much, that it was blown to pieces, and the powder was scattered all round. The explosion was so great, that it was heard at a distance of several miles. The cause of the explosion was not ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by some defect in the gun.

As considerable excitement has been created in several sections of the Union, from the publication made in this paper of the 13th ult. relative to the important discovery made by Mr. Aaron Hannum, for the expulsion of worms, and in consequence of which we have been solicited to give more particulars through the medium of the above letter as well as by public Journals: We shall endeavor to satisfy the public excitement not only from verbal information, but from ocular demonstration, as to the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple upon those within our knowledge who have taken it, as well as the impossibility of its doing any injury to those who may eat the Apple.

1st. The Apple or Knot, is to be found upon the Red Cedar; the white Cedar tree is not to be found, we believe, in this County.

2d. The Apple bears no resemblance in shape or size or similarity to the Cedar Berry.—The Apple is a sort of excrescence, and which is to be found at all seasons of the year on the small boughs or twigs of the Cedar tree, varying in size from the Hazle to that of the black Walnut, bearing a strong resemblance to a bitter Potato.

The Apple which is of last year's growth and perfectly dried, does not look like the orchard Apple, and is not as bitter as those of this year's growth; but as a medicine they possess the same virtue as those that are green, and can be grated or pounded fine and taken in molasses.

3d. The Apple which contains some moisture, can be eaten, like another fruit. The quantity Mr. H. recommends, just as they come from the tree, is one for every year that the child is old, and to be taken nine mornings in succession, fasting.

From our experience of the powerful effect any of the Cedar Apple, we should say that a much less quantity would do—however, the Apple is perfectly innocent, and any quantity may be eaten without being attended with bad effects. To prove that a small proportion will answer, we will cite a case. A lady, 18 years of age, belonging to this office, eat a piece of last year's Apple, about the size of a Pea, and in twenty-four hours afterwards no less than twenty-four worms were expelled—& another case in the neighborhood of a child aged 17 months, who eat about a half an Apple, and one hundred were expelled, & we are happy to say that in no instance have we heard as yet, that the remedy has failed in having the desired effect.

Upland Union.

Curiosity.—If pygmy into futurity were to put a stop to their curiosity by reflections similar to those of Caesar, they would avoid much ridicule, much useless uneasiness, and settle a very troublesome spirit. The following dreams were written on the tablets of that great man the night before his death, when he had retired to his chamber, rather discomposed by the messages which his wife Calpurnia drew from her ominous dreams:—Be it so. If I am to die to-morrow, it will not be then, because I am willing it should be then; nor shall I escape it, because I am unwilling to meet it. It is in the Gods, when, but in my own hands, I shall die. If Calpurnia's dreams be tokens of indignation, and I take pain at her vapours, how shall I behold the day after to-morrow? If they be from the Gods, their admonition is not to prepare me to escape from their decree, but to meet it. I have lived to a fullness of days and a glory: what is there that Caesar has not done with as much honor as heroes? Caesar has not yet died; Caesar is prepared to die.

New Invent.—We find the following in a New Orleans paper of the 23d ult. purporting to be published at the request of the inventor. "He is," says the Liberator, "a most interesting man, and feels confident his invention will succeed. We were all at first incredulous as to steam navigation. Who knows but we may yet sail in the air?"

The subscriber has invented a coach that will run through the air with safety. He can carry the mail, and one or two passengers, with him; his coach is completely manageable, except in severe gales of wind, which would drive him off his course; in that case, he can alight on the earth, and succeed at his pleasure. If he can invent steam navigation, he will bring to light the secret way of travelling, which has so long remained in darkness; and by next year, he will be ready to start a new mode of travelling, and will place a new mode of travelling in the hands of the public.

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st day of July, 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October, 1826, will be sent to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

Quinton Armstrong	Catharine Lecky
John Arentz	Sally Lilly
Mary Adams	John Lease
	Rev. M. Lekew
Peter Berry	Samuel McCullough
Henry Baker	Ann McIlvaine
James Bowen	David Middlekauff
Wm. W. Bell	Catherine or Henry
Leidy Brown	Myers
John Blake	Peter Mickle
Daniel Blair	Sam'l S. McCreary
Catharine Blair	A. McIlvaine
Lucetta Brinkerhoff	Peter Myers
John Blucher	William M'Crew
David Byers	William M'Clellan
Chester Brown	Jacob M'Cleary
John Baer	Thomas M'Kellip
Ann M. Berew	C. Menough
Peter Beiselt 9	Cath. Markley 2
	Nancy Menough
Elizabeth Cunningham	Elizabeth Miller
Jacob Cassat, Esq.	William M'Percy
John A. Clark 2	Andrew Moore
Sarah Cassat	Robert M'Clief
Henry Carpenter	Margaret Milligan
Samuel S. Clark	Doct. Geo. M'Clelland
Lydia Coppersmith	Charles M'Alcott
Catharine Carver	David Newman
John Cross	
Moses Degroff	James O'Brien
Joel B. Danner	Daniel O'Brien
John Dickson, Esq.	
Leonard Deal	Caleb Parker
Matthew Dobbin	David Pfoutz
David Dougherty	Doct. John Paxton
David Demarec 2	
John Dodson	
	George Rung
Clements Eakins	Mary Rife
Fleming Ewing	William Ross
Alexander Ewing	Daniel Reiniger
John Eckenrode	Jacob Rege
Elizabeth Eckenrode	
Sam'l F. Forney 3	Abraham Sheaffer
Jacob G. Feather	John Shriver
Jacob Faus	Jacob Sawell
Samuel Fletcher	Geo. Strasbaugh
	Capt. David Scott
Samuel Pihy	Samuel Shewers
Marg't Galloway 2	Abraham Sandoe
Samuel Graybill	John Scott, (miller) 2
James Griffiths	Fred. Summercamp
	William Stirling
Dyer Hubbard	Frederick Shull
David Hosack	Philip Shriver
David Horner	Isaac Sweney
Robert Houston 2	Geo. Sweney, Esq.
John Hack	Sam'l Smith, Esq.
J. Jacob Howard 2	Peter Smith
James Harper	Michael Saltgiver
Thomas Hagerman	Mary Smith
George Hemler	Daniel Swepe
Hannah Hestman	Elias Secor
James H. Hill	
Rev. L. Hinch	Doct. Jesse Torry, Jr.
John Hoffman	Maty Targ
Stuthama Harris	
J	John Wolff
	John Wertz
Moses Jenkins	Jane Wilson
	Joseph Wood
Sarah Kendall	Isaac Warren
John B. Kerr	Adam Walker
Peter Keefner	Con Weaver
Samuel S. King	Jacob Wilkeson
Robt. W. Keech	
	William Young
Marg't Longenecker	Geo. Ziegler, Esq.
David Lantz	Jacob Ziegler 8.
J. S. Laird & Co.	
	John Hersh, Jr. P. M.
July 4.	
John Bracher	Joseph McCracken
John Brant	John M. McDowell
Samuel Baker	Jacob Mackley
Amantilly Colley	Samuel Patterson
Lewis Christ	Wm. Pease
Daniel Thayer	Jacob Rice
George C. Oman	John Rice
John Henderson	Dr. P. Schenck
Margaret Theorer	Michael Shuler
John Talley	Catharine Lingo
Wm. Moore, Esq.	Isaac Wilt.
Michael Butler	

TO FARMERS.
THE Subscriber having taken those Merchant Mills, situated on the Baltimore and Reister's Town Turnpike Road, twelve miles from Baltimore, known by the name of

OWING'S MILLS,
and recently carried on by Sam'l Heston—informs Farmers and the Public generally, that he intends purchasing good clean Merchantable WHEAT, at the highest market price.

Beal C. Stinchcomb.
Owing's Mills, July 5. 3t

Paper Hanging, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches. They have supplied themselves with an assortment of different Patterns of Paper, with BORDERS to suit the same. They will paper Rooms in the best manner, and on the shortest notice, and will execute all kinds of PAINTING, by application made to them at Gillespie and Thompson's Grocery Store, in Baltimore street.

Eller & Bringham.
Gettysburg, July 4. 3t

Last Notice.
THERE still remains in the Books of JOHN ARNOLD, deceased, some accounts that are unsettled. Those persons who know themselves to be indebted to said Estate, are earnestly solicited to call on John Weikert, Esq. in Littlestown, who holds the Books, and discharge their accounts, as longer indulgence will not be given, and if payment is neglected, suits will indiscriminately be brought in a few days.

George Arnold, Adm'r.
July 4. 3t

BARGAINS.
George Arnold,
Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of almost every article in the

Dry Goods line:
ALSO—
Leghorn, Straw, & Gimp BONNETS,
Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES,
Saddlery and Liquors:
all of which will be sold cheap; call and judge for yourselves.
May 25. 4t

To my Creditors.
TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 13th day of August next for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John Mackley.
July 4. 3t

NOTICE
IS hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of WILLIAM M. FAGERTT, late of the town of Oxford, Adams county, deceased, that they present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers, without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate, either as Bond, Note, Book account, or otherwise, are required to make speedy payment to either of the same. Persons having any claims to pay on said deceased's estate, are particularly requested to come and make payment.

John Barnitz.
Mary J. Fagertt.

Woolen Factory.
THE Subscribers will carry on, at the Milling Mill of David Beecher, situate on Conowingo creek, in Frankfort township, Adams county, the

Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Fulling & Dressing of Cloth,
on either of them. Woolen Cloth, Blankets, Flannels, Cass Merinos, and Linseys, will be manufactured in a neat and durable manner. Indigo will be dyed, if requested.

For the convenience of those at a distance, Wool for Carding or Milling, and Cloth for Fulling, will be received at the following places:—
At Thos. McNaught's store in Frankfort township, John Colburn's store in Adams county, and at the store of John B. Heston in Littlestown, Adams county. Also, at the store of Wm. I. Camp's store in Littlestown, Adams county, and at the store of Sam'l Heston in Littlestown, Adams county.

Wool will be carded in one week—when ordered.

Robert Morrison.
David Beecher.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, July 19.

In the public attention of the Editor of the National Gazette of Philadelphia, we are indebted for a slip containing the following late intelligence from Europe brought to that port by the Packet ship Algonquin, arrived there on Sunday from Liverpool. The Editor of the National Gazette has received London papers to the 6th ult. and Liverpool to the 8th.

It is said that trade and manufactures had revived to a degree; but the improvement was not considerable. The London Courier of the 5th, after observing that it does not share in the gloomy anticipations of some editors, who think that the reverse which the commerce and manufactures of the country have recently experienced, is the signal and the commencement of decline in the national wealth and power," adds, "yet it cannot be denied that those interests are in a state of great depression; that the navigation of the country excites lively alarm among those most interested in its support; that large classes of people are in a state of destitution; and that circulation and credit are undergoing changes, the effects of which few persons even profess clearly to foresee."

The British Parliament was to be dissolved, and the elections for the new one engaged a large share of the public attention and the pages of the newspapers. Even the London Courier calls for the choice of really independent men, and the Morning Chronicle says:

"Our readers may be assured that the work for the next Parliament will not be light. The occasion demands active and clear-headed men, able to fight the good fight against selfish monopolists and extravagant consumers of the resources of the nation."

It is mentioned in the Courier that the Peruvian government had "refused to close with an offer of two millions and a half of dollars, to purchase the mines in its territory." According to an official communication of the Secretary General of that government, the minimum price for which they will be sold is three millions of dollars; and it appears by computation that there are about five thousand mines (pocaz mines) belonging to the state. The offer is addressed to America as well as Europe.

On the 24 June, the Opposition in the French Chamber of Deputies, bitterly upbraided the ministry, for not having a military establishment, proportionate, in extent, to the establishment and attitude of the other great powers of Europe. Gen. Montmarie observed:

"The national dignity required that the peace establishment should be on a more imposing footing."

The Kingdom of the Netherlands (he said) has 180,000 men under arms; Prussia has an army of 200,000 soldiers, besides the battalions of Landwehr and Landsturm. The military force of the German Confederation amounts to 300,000 men, and may at the first signal, be raised to 450,000. England, whose position dispenses her from keeping up a numerous army, has nevertheless, military resources well organized. Russia has more than 700,000 men, without including her military colonies. To this military state of the European powers, we have only to oppose an army which does not amount to 300,000."

GREECE.

TRIESTE, May 21.

Letters from Arta, of the 7th of May, announce that part of the garrison at Missolonghi had made its way through the Egyptian camp, and had joined Karaiskaki, who was in the mountains between Missolonghi and Solano. Before the rally of the garrison, Note Bozzaris, an old man, 76 years of age, had made a speech to them, in which he declared that he considered himself as the cause of their misfortunes, since it was by his advice that they had rejected all the offers of capitulation, even under the guarantee of the English, and that he was resolved to be the first to devote himself to death, and to remain in the town to blow up the mines after departure. Some hundred men joined him, and the bishop pronounced his blessing on their resolution, the result of which, as we know, cost the lives of so many Turks.

LONDON, June 6.

M. Chabert, on Saturday last, made the experiment of entering into a hot oven, together with a quantity of meat, sufficient, when cooked, to regale those of his friends who were speedily invited to witness his performance, previous to his publicly exhibiting the same to-morrow (Wednesday, the 7th instant) at twelve o'clock. Mr. C. ordered three large faggots of wood, which is the quantity generally used by bakers, to be thrown into the oven, and they were set on fire; twelve more faggots of the same size were subsequently added to

them, which being all consumed by three o'clock, Mr. C. entered the oven with a dish of raw meat, and when it was sufficiently done he handed it out, took in another, and remained therein until the second quantity was also well cooked; he then came out of the oven, and sat down to partake with a respectable assembly of friends, of those viands he had so closely attended during the culinary process. The faggots around the oven having been previously taken down, the numerous windows of the house surrounding White Conduit house Gardens were thronged with spectators, who as well as those on the spot (among whom were some professional gentlemen and other amateurs of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry), testified by their repeated exclamations and loud cheerings, their surprise, admiration, and unequivocal satisfaction at Mr. Chabert's complete triumph over the power of an element so much dreaded by human kind, and so destructive to animal nature.

It has been ascertained that, independent of the County of Lanark, there are upwards of thirty thousand operatives out of employment in the Counties of Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Stirling, and Perth. This is an appalling fact, and must carry along with it an irresistible appeal to the public of Edinburgh, and other places, who, it is to be feared, are not sufficiently aware of the extent of misery that at present exists in this country.

Edinburgh Observer.

From the Newcastle Chronicle, June 3. *Awful Catastrophe.*—We have this week to record another of those distressing accidents which cause so frequent and so fatal a loss of human lives. On the morning of Tuesday last, between the hours of three and four o'clock, an explosion of hydrogen gas took place at the saw pit in Sowley Main colliery, Stella, when 37 men and boys came to a premature death.

Death of the Empress Elizabeth.

Captain Dickinson, of the ship Triton, arrived at Boston from Cronstadt, which place he left on the 24th of May, reports that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the late Emperor Alexander, died about the 10th May, on her way from Taganrock to Moscow.

It may not be amiss to add to the notice of the Empress' death, the following description of her from the eloquent pen of our lamented townsman the late Honorable William Pinkney; we have copied it from Wheaton's life of this great man.

After speaking in terms of praise of the Empress mother, he says:

Of the reigning Empress it is impossible to speak in adequate terms of praise. It is necessary to see her to be able to comprehend how wonderfully interesting she is. It is no exaggeration to say, that with a slight abatement for the effects of time and severe affliction, (produced by the loss of her children,) she combines every charm that contributes to female loveliness, with all the qualities that peculiarly become her exalted station. Her figure, although thin, is exquisitely fine. Her countenance is a subduing picture of feeling and intelligence. Her voice is of that soft and happy tone that goes directly to the heart, and awakens every sentiment which a virtuous woman can be ambitious to excite. Her manner cannot be described or imagined. It is graceful, unaffectedly gentle, winning, and at the same time truly dignified. Her conversation is suited to this noble exterior. Adapted with nice discrimination to those to whom it is addressed, unostentatious and easy, sensible and kind, it captivates invariably the wise and good, and (what is yet more difficult) satisfies the frivolous without the slightest approach to frivolity. If universal report may be credited, there is no virtue for which this incomparable woman is not distinguished; and I have reason to be confident from all that I have observed and heard, that her understanding (naturally of the highest order) has been embellished and informed to an uncommon degree by judicious, and regular, and various study. It is not, therefore, surprising that she is alike adored by the inhabitant of the palace and the cottage, and that every Russian looks up to her as a superior being. She is, indeed, a superior being, and would be adored, although she were not surrounded by imperial pomp and power."

Balt. Chron.

Narrow Escape.—The stage running between New Castle and Frenchtown was upset on Wednesday last, near the latter place, in consequence of the wildness of the horses—no blame can be attached to the driver. The stage capsized down a hill on the side of the road, precipitating the passengers about five feet down the declivity; but the progress of the stage was stopped by two small saplings. There were seven adult passengers in the stage at

the time, two of whom were females, and two children; one of the children not more than nine months old. Providentially no person was materially injured. This occurrence should warn those who provide conveyance for travellers, to be cautious in the selection of horses for that purpose, as a bad choice may endanger the lives of the passengers.

Balt. Pat.

The Georgia Editors and other Troupites, after exhausting all the epithets of indignation and wrath and abuse in the vocabulary, have at last once discovered that the late Creek Treaty is likely to subvert their views and interests pretty well, and, as they have it, that the Government of the United States is at length disposed to do them justice! Verily these Southrons must have a pretty comfortable contempt of public opinion, and a strange idea of public feeling, to venture upon such fantastic tricks as they have, for some time past, been playing!

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The Religious Services, which, according to previous arrangement, took place yesterday at the Capitol, in commemoration of the two patriot sages who have just, in so remarkable a manner, paid the debt of humanity, were appropriate and impressive. The Hall was hung with the emblems of mourning; its ample area was almost wholly filled with ladies, and its colonnades and galleries, even to their remotest corners, with an immense concourse of citizens. All the members of the President's family, and all the members of the Government, now in the city, were present, as were also the clergy and corporate authorities of the city. The prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Post, and the sermon, by the Rev. Dr. STAUGHTON, were fervent and impressive; and the music was in the highest degree grand and solemn.

The powerful choir, formed from those of several churches, was aided by some of the finest instruments of the Marine Band; its majestic strains produced their fullest effect, as they swelled through the columns, and dome of the vast Hall, and thrilled every bosom with emotion.

Another coincidence.—The northern and southern messages, bearing the melancholy intelligence of the deaths of ADAMS and JEFFERSON, met in Philadelphia; where the Declaration of Independence was made, signed and published.

Balt. Chron.

Mr. ADAMS died with his impressions lively to the last hour of life. About ten days previously to the Jubilee, the Committee of Arrangements in Quincy addressed a note to him, requesting his company on the occasion. An answer was sent in writing—and he replied, besides, to the Committee, "I shall not be present in body, but in spirit I shall be with you."

The signature to the answer is the last he ever wrote, and is said to be clearer from blemishes than any he has made for several years. On the following Saturday, he rode in a coach for a short distance. On the morning of the Jubilee, he awoke at the ringing of the bells and the firing of cannon; the servant who watched with him said, do you know, Sir, what day it is? "O yes!" he replied, "it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it—God bless you all."

In the forenoon, the orator of the day, Mr. Whitney, called to see him with a clergyman. They found him seated in a large arm chair—and Mr. Whitney, in the course of the interview, asked him for a sentiment, to be delivered at table in the afternoon. He said I will give you "Independence forever." After a few moments had elapsed, a lady present asked him if he wished to add any thing to the toast, and he said, not a syllable. This was delivered within an hour of his dissolution in the evening.

Late in the afternoon, he appeared to be a little uneasy, and he requested to be turned in his bed, which was done—after which time he gradually sunk away, and his spirit departed with the setting sun.

Boston Ev. Gaz.

Georgia and the Cherokees.—The tripartite controversy between (or rather among) the Government of the United States, that of Georgia, and the Creek Indians, if it is not drawing rapidly to a close, has lost much of its interest, in being divested of the character of violence which it once possessed. But the late mails have brought us information of an incident which we are fearful may prove the first scene of a new drama, that opens seriously enough, and to our readers generally, we suppose, suddenly, but not altogether surprisingly to us: for we have foreseen that, at some time or other, the question would arise which has already

presented itself, and the presence of which, we believe had no small agency in exaggerating, on the part of Georgia, the magnitude of the affair with the Cherokees.

Subjoined to these remarks will be found an extract of a Letter from the Civil Engineer of the State of Georgia, to the Governor of that State, stating the interruption, by the Indian Nation, of his topographical survey of the Cherokee Territory within that State. On receiving information of this fact, so serious was it deemed, the Governor of the State of Georgia directed several companies of Cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march for the protection of the Engineers; and "it is understood," says one of the Georgia papers, "that the Baldwin troop will proceed immediately on this service."

We trust that the Baldwin troop has not marched on any such service; for, if it has, though the Cherokees may yield to mere force, they may not, and blood may be shed between the citizens of Georgia and these Indians—which reason and humanity alike forbid!

These Indians are the most civilized of any on our continent. They are, to a certain degree, educated; they have a government upon the Representative principle. They have had such connection with the Whites, that they are almost as much Whites as Indians. They have more nearly realized the theory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of an amalgamation with the Whites, than any other portion of the aboriginal stock. The property they hold is held by a peculiar tenure. If not by that of sovereignty, it has been recognized hitherto as their title, and until it is abrogated by the act of our deliberative assemblies, a resort to any thing like force against their claim is exceedingly to be deprecated.

Saying thus much for the rights of the Indians, and their claims on our forbearance, not to say justice, we add, they have acted unwisely in opposing the survey of the waters within their limit; and the best thing they can do, in the opinion of their friends, is to revoke their injudicious determination to oppose a survey, which may be as beneficial at least to them, who own the soil, as to the People of Georgia.

The Cherokees, looking to their true interest, ought not to be the first to wake up a question, which, we apprehend, will, at some time or other, be agitated as to their land, whenever their white neighbors want it. We trust that Hicks will think better of what he is doing, and use his influence to control the indiscreet counsel of his nation, who are for setting to the Whites an example of incivility.

Nat. Int.

The work upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, is progressing rapidly, and a union of the two rivers, (34 miles apart) is confidently expected this season. A continuation of the line along the Delaware, is now locating, and more masons and laborers are wanted. Three thousand men are at present employed. Masons receive from 1.50 to 2 dollars a day, and laborers from 1.10 to 1.30 dollars per month besides their board.

Merc. Adv.

Already we have received accounts of eight or ten persons killed or maimed by the bursting of cannon in firing salutes on the late anniversary. We have received one more to swell the number. At Circleville, in Ohio, Captain WILLIAM LEXBY died, on the 5th inst. in consequence of an injury received on the preceding day by the bursting of a cannon. We should not be surprised if the number of deaths on the day of Jubilee, in the United States, from this cause, accurately collected, should amount to fifty.

Nat. Int.

NASHVILLE, June 28.

An incident occurred on our public square yesterday, which excites much feeling in the community, and threatened to produce serious consequences. Two young gentlemen, who had been previously exasperated against each other, met with hostile intentions; as they approached, each produced a pistol and presented it at the other. Three or four shots were made, but fortunately none of them with any serious effect. The parties then closed and attempted to terminate the encounter with nature's weapons, when bystanders interposed, and prevented its further prosecution. The combatants were immediately bound over to keep the peace.

Transactions like these ought to receive the strong and marked condemnation of the community. Public sentiment ought not to tolerate them. Their frequent occurrence reflects disgrace on a civilized People, and is directly at war with the principles of good order and sound government. In the present instance, we understand,

the difference grew out of some trifling point of etiquette, which arose at a social gathering in the vicinity of town a few days since.

Hair Breach Escape.—On Monday afternoon, immediately after the heavy shower, a child in attempting to cross the gutter in Vine street, was carried off its feet by the current, and was swept by its force within a very short distance from the opening in the common sewer in Sixth east of Vine street, where it was providentially discovered by a gentleman, and snatched from a watery grave; one moment more, and it would have been launched into eternity.

Philad'a Aurora.

Harboring Apprentices.—At the June term of Baltimore City Court, came on the trial of William K. Mitchell for harboring two apprentices of Hester Crockett from the 1st of May to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive. He was found guilty, and the counsel for the prosecution contended that Mitchell be sentenced to pay \$1.66 2/3 for every hour each apprentice was harbored, according to the act of 1748, which declares that persons harbouring servants shall pay one hundred pounds of tobacco, or \$1.66 2/3, for every hour each servant is harboured, one half to the party grieved, and the other to the State. The penalty incurred by Mitchell, according to this act amounts to forty-eight hundred and eighty dollars. The Court agreed with the prosecuting counsel, but delayed passing sentence in consequence of the suggestion that a compromise would take place.

Balt. Pat.

The Huntingdon Advocate mentions that a person, by the name of Snively who has been for some time liable to the demands of justice has been secured, and conveyed to prison.

This Snively was some time since the tenant of a penitentiary in Maryland, but in consequence of his deportment and the influence of respectable friends, he was released long before he had "fulfilled the time" of his sentence. He returned to the mansion of his parents—here, shortly after his arrival, this hopeful son having taken offence at some conduct of his father, set fire to his hay and grain stacks, stole a horse and made his escape. The reward of 300 dollars offered for his detection has been effectual, and he is likely to occupy his favourite lodgings in Maryland, from which we sincerely hope the respectability of friends will not again release him.

U. S. Gaz.

It is known, says the Essex Register, that for some days previously to his death, Mr. Adams was very faint and feeble. A few hours before that event took place, being asked if the discharge of cannon did not disturb him, he answered—"Oh no! every discharge will add five minutes to my existence." When he was so low that he could but just articulate, his towns-men calling on him for a toast, he said, "INDEPENDENCE FOR EVER." This toast was enthusiastically drunk about twenty minutes before he expired.

These are incidents strongly characteristic of the mind of Mr. Adams. Such a man in Revolutionary times is a host.

Dem. Press.

The Government of the United States was organized, under the present Constitution, by the Inauguration of General Washington, as President, March 4, 1789, more than thirty-seven years ago. Since that time, up to the 4th of July, 1826, but one of the Presidents of the United States had died. Mr. John Adams, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. John Quincy Adams on that day, were all alive. As none of those gentlemen had attained the Presidency, until they were nearly 60 years of age, it is not a little remarkable, that after so great a lapse of time, they should all have been alive on the late Jubilee.

Id.

COLUMBIA, (Tennessee,) June 29. On Friday night last, at Mount Pleasant, some difference took place between Mr. John F. Frye, and Mr. George Briscoe, in consequence of which they walked out of the house a few paces, and some persons hearing or seeing them engaged in a rencontre, advanced to them and found that Mr. Frye had received by a knife, a wound of five inches in length on the right side of his neck. The jugular vein, and the subclavian artery were cut. Mr. F. expired in a few minutes with the loss of blood.

New Post Offices.—By a list in our possession, it appears that there have been established, in the United States, from the first day of January, to the first day of July, instant, Four Hundred and Seventy-three new Post Offices.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF THE
GENERAL SYNOD
OF THE
Evangelical Lutheran Church in the
United States.
LOCATED AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

ARTICLE I.
Design of this Institution.

SECT. 1. It is proper to make a summary statement of the objects aimed at by the founders of this Institution; and of the benefits expected from it, in order that its design may be known to the public, and that it may always be sacredly kept in view by its Directors, Professors, and Pupils. It is designed:
2. To provide our churches with pastors who sincerely believe, and cordially approve of, the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures, as they are fundamentally taught in the Augsburg Confession, and who will therefore teach them in opposition to Deists, Unitarians, Arians, Antinomians, and all other fundamental errorists.
3. To meet the exigencies of our Churches, many of which require Ministers capable of preaching in both the German and English languages.
4. To educate for the Ministry poor young men of piety and talents; by affording them gratuitous instruction; and, as far as the funds will admit, and their necessity requires, defraying also their other necessary expenses.
5. To make the future Ministers of the Church devoted and deeply pious men; by educating a number of them amid circumstances most favorable to the growth of genuine godliness, and affording the most powerful stimulus to its attainment.
6. To make the future Ministers of the Church zealous and learned men; workmen that need not be ashamed, being qualified rightly to divide the word of truth, and to give unto each hearer his portion, both of instruction and edification, in due season.
7. To promote unanimity of views and harmony of feelings, among the Ministers of the Church, by having a large number educated by the same teachers, and in the same course of study; and thus to enable them to cooperate more effectively in promoting the kingdom of the Redeemer.
8. To increase the number of Ministers, and make it commensurate with the increasing wants of the Church.

ARTICLE II.
Board of Directors.

SECT. 1. The Board of Directors shall be chosen by the different Synods which are connected with the General Synod, and contribute pecuniary aid to the support of the Seminary, according to Statutes three, four, and five. And so soon as any other Synod, not now comprehended in the General Synod, shall enter into regular connexion with said body, it shall be placed on an equality with the Synods which were concerned in the original formation of the Seminary, and to which the fourth Statute particularly refers: that is, after having resolved to patronize the Seminary, and after having made some contribution to its funds, each such Synod shall be entitled to three clerical and two lay directors; and after its contributions shall amount to three thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars (the average sum paid by the original Synods in making up the aggregate ten thousand) then, for all contributions subsequently paid into the general fund, each such Synod shall be entitled to additional Directors, according to the ratio specified in Statute five.
2. Every Director, before he takes his seat as a member of this Board, shall solemnly subscribe the following formula, viz: "Sincerely approving the design of the Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, as detailed in Article I. of its Constitution, and of the provisions of the Constitution and Statutes of said Seminary, I do solemnly declare, and promise, in the presence of God and this Board, that I will faithfully endeavor to carry into effect all the provisions of said Constitution and Statutes, and thus promote the great design of said Seminary."
3. There shall be two regular semi-annual meetings of the Board in each year, the one at the end of the Summer session, and the other at the end of the Winter session. The transaction of the business of the Board, shall commence immediately after the conclusion of the examination of the Students, at which it shall be the duty of the Directors to attend. Seven members of the Board shall form a quorum, PROVIDED ALWAYS, that five of this number be ministers of the gospel, and two laymen.
4. The Board shall annually choose out of their own number, a President, Vice President, and Secretary, who shall always be eligible. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall preside, and in his absence, the Board shall elect a President pro tempore.
5. A special meeting of the Board shall be called by the President, or in case of his death, or inability to act, by the Vice President, whenever a written request for such a meeting is presented to him, signed by at least two clerical and one lay Director from each Synod in connexion with the Seminary. The mode of calling a special meeting by the President or Vice President, when thus lawfully requested, shall be by a circular addressed to each Director, specifying the time of meeting, and the business to be transacted. This letter shall be sent at least fifty days before the time of said meeting, and no business can be transacted except that specified in the notice.
6. The Board of Directors shall elect some suitable person as Treasurer of the Board, who shall be required to give sufficient bond and security. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys to be paid into the Treasury, and shall hold them and this office subject to the exclusive direction of the Board. He shall in no case whatever pay out any money, except when ordered by a vote of the Board, and shall render to them at every semi-annual meeting, a faithful statement of his accounts.
7. Every meeting of the Board shall be opened and closed with prayer. And at every stated meeting in the spring, the whole of the Statutes and Constitution shall be read before the Board of Directors, in order that they may distinctly keep in mind the design of the Institution, and the duties incumbent upon them.

8. The Board shall inaugurate the Professors, and give directions what exercises shall be performed on such occasions. They shall prescribe the course of instruction to be pursued by the Professors; and any Professor wishing to introduce any important change in his department of the course, shall first submit it to the Board for their approbation.
9. The Board of Directors shall inspect the fidelity of the Professors, as well with regard to the doctrines actually taught, as to the manner of teaching them. If any just reason be given them to suspect either the orthodoxy, or piety, or habitual diligence, or capacity of a Professor, or his devotedness to the interests of the Lutheran Church, it shall be their sacred duty to institute an investigation at the next regular meeting, or, if the case be one of fundamental heterodoxy, they shall call a special meeting for the purpose. If, after candid and deliberate examination, they shall judge any Professor guilty of either of the above charges alleged against him, it shall be their sacred duty to depose him from office, to appoint immediately some suitable Minister of our Church to conduct, pro tempore, the instruction of the Seminary, (requiring of him the same doctrinal profession, and oath of office, as of the Professor) and to take the earliest constitutional measures to elect a new Professor.
10. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to keep a watch over the conduct and interests of the Students, to redress grievances, to review and sanction, or reverse the decisions of the Faculty.
11. At every stated meeting of the General Synod, the Board shall forward to said body in writing, a detailed and faithful account of the state of the Seminary. The General Synod may recommend to the Board any measures which they deem conducive to the welfare of the Institution; and every such recommendation shall be considered at the next regular meeting of the Board, and may be accepted or rejected, as the majority of the Directors present shall see fit. PROVIDED ALWAYS, that on every such measure recommended by the General Synod, those Directors who are absent may vote by proxy or letter.
12. If there should, at any time, be a doubt with regard to an applicant for a seat in this Board, whether he is lawfully entitled to such a seat according to the Constitution and Statutes of this Seminary, the existing members of the Board shall decide the point by a vote.
13. In their efforts to promote the grand designs of this Seminary, and in short, in all their official acts, the Directors shall conform to the Constitution of the Seminary, and the Statutes on which it is founded; and if, at any time, they should act contrary thereto, or transcend the powers therein granted them, the party deeming itself aggrieved, may have redress by appeal to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, who are hereby constituted and authorized to judge in such cases, and a majority of whom may declare null and void any decision of this Board, from which an appeal is made to them, and which, after mature deliberation, they believe to be contrary to the Constitution of this Seminary, or the Statutes on which it is founded, and with which it must ever harmonize.

ARTICLE III.
Of the Professors.

SECT. 1. No person shall be eligible to the office of Professor, who is not an ordained pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of high repute for piety and talents. And no person shall be eligible to the Professorship of Didactic and Polemic Theology, who has not, in addition to the above qualifications, officiated as pastor in the church at least five years.
2. Every Professor elect of this Institution, shall, on the day of his inauguration, publicly pronounce and subscribe the oath of office required of the Directors, and also the following declaration: "I solemnly declare, in the presence of God and the Directors of this Seminary, that I do, as a Minister, believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the inspired word of God, and the only perfect rule of faith and practice. I believe the Augsburg Confession and the Catechisms of Luther to be a summary and just exhibition of the fundamental doctrines of the word of God. I declare that I approve of the general principle of church government adopted by the Lutheran Church in this country, and believe them to be consistent with the word of God. And I do solemnly promise not to teach any thing, either directly or by implication, which shall appear to me to contradict, or to be in any degree more or less remote, inconsistent with the doctrines, or principles avowed in this declaration. On the contrary, I promise, by the aid of God, to vindicate and inculcate these doctrines and principles, in opposition to the views of Atheists, Deists, Jews, Socinians, Unitarians, Arians, Universalists, Pelagians, Antinomians, and all other errorists, while I remain a Professor in this Seminary."
3. The preceding declaration shall be repeated by each Professor at the expiration of every term of five years, in the presence of the Directors; and at any intermediate time, if required to do so by a vote of the Board of Directors. And no man shall be retained as Professor who shall refuse to make and repeat this declaration, in the manner and at the times above specified.
4. Each Professor shall, if practicable, have at least six lectures or recitations in a week. Each lecture and recitation shall be accompanied by prayer.
5. The salary of the Professors shall be fixed by the Board, and shall be equal to a comfortable support and provision for a family.
6. Should any Professor wish to resign his office, he shall give the Directors 6 months previous notice of his intention.
7. The Professors of the Seminary shall constitute a Faculty, of which each member shall have an equal vote, and of which the Professor of Didactic and Polemic Divinity shall, when present, be ex officio chairman. The Faculty shall convene at the request of any one of its members. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be laid before the Directors at every regular meeting.
8. The Faculty shall have power to determine the hours of recitation; to examine and decide on all cases of discipline and questions of honor; to admit Students; to determine the cases of dismission and duty; which shall be subject to the review, which rules shall be subject to the review of the Students in this Seminary, and in all cases of admission.

ARTICLE IV.
Course of Study, Examinations and Vacations.

SECT. 1. The regular course of instruction and study in the Seminary shall embrace the following branches: Greek and Hebrew Philology; Sacred Geography, Sacred Chronology, Biblical and Profane History connected with Jewish Antiquities, Philosophy of the Mind, Evidences of Christianity, Biblical Criticism, Exegetical Theology, Biblical Theology, Systematic Divinity, Practical Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, Polemic Theology, Church Government, Composition and Delivery of Sermons, and Pastoral Theology.
2. The time requisite for a complete course of study is three years; though Students may be received for a shorter time.
3. Each Student, who has the necessary physical and mental capacity, will be expected to pay a reasonable attention to sacred music.
4. At the close of each session, there shall be a regular examination of all the classes on the studies of that session, conducted by the Professors, in the presence of such of the Directors, and other literary gentlemen as may be present. And at the close of their course, the senior class shall in like manner be examined on all the studies of the whole course. The theses of the senior class, shall be assigned them by the Faculty, three months before the time when they are to be publicly defended.
5. Particular attention shall be paid to the German language, and the course of studies shall be so regulated, that a due portion of them may be pursued in the German language by all Students who wish.
6. There shall be two vacations in each year, of six weeks continuance each. The first shall commence on the Wednesday before the third Thursday in May, and the second on the last Wednesday of September, in each year.
7. All Students shall be in their respective rooms during study hours, and no Student shall be absent from recitation or lecture, without having previously obtained the permission of the officiating Professor.
8. Every Student shall be required to read an original composition, on such subject as the Professors may appoint, at least once a month in the junior year, once in three weeks in the second year, and once in two weeks in the senior year. And once a month during the whole course, each Student shall commit to memory a piece of his own composition, and pronounce it before the Professors and Students.

ARTICLE V.
Of the Devotional Exercises of the Students.

SECT. 1. "It ought to be considered as an object of primary importance by every Student of the Seminary, not to lose that inward practical sense of the power of godliness which he may have attained, nor to suffer his intellectual pursuits at all to impair it; but on the contrary, to aim at constant growth in piety and enlightened zeal for the interests of religion: ever remembering that without this, all his other attainments will be of little value, and must ultimately prove detrimental to the Church. He must remember, too, that this is a species of improvement, which must necessarily be left, in a great measure, to himself, as a concern between God and his own soul."

2. Religious exercises shall be performed every morning and evening during term time, either by the Professors, or such Students as they shall appoint. In the morning, a devotional chapter or psalm shall be read, and a prayer offered up. In the evening a hymn shall be sung, and the services concluded with prayer.
3. Every Student shall constantly, and punctually, and seriously, attend these religious exercises; as well as all the stated public worship in the Church. All tardiness or absence from these exercises, shall be noted by Monitors, whom the Faculty shall appoint for the purpose.
4. During winter term, morning prayers shall be attended at seven, and evening prayers at five o'clock; and during summer term, at six o'clock morning and evening.
5. It is, moreover, expected that each student will in private spend a portion of time every morning and evening in devout meditation, self-examination, and prayer; and in reading the Holy Scriptures solely for the purpose of practical application to himself. The whole of every Lord's day shall be spent in devotional exercises, either social or secret. The books read are to be practical, and all intellectual pursuits not immediately connected with devotion or the religion of the heart, are on that day to be forborne. It is also recommended, that the first Wednesday of every month be set apart for special prayer and self-examination, and for exercises calculated to promote a missionary spirit.
6. Any Student shall be chargeable with levity, or inattention to practical religion, he shall be admonished by the Professors; and if, after due admonition, he persist in his course, he shall be expelled by the Faculty.
7. The Professors shall regard it as their most sacred duty, by every means in their power, to promote genuine piety and true devotion among the Students, by inculcating them in all their lectures and instructions, and by warning their pupils against cold formalism on the one hand, and enthusiasm on the other.

ARTICLE VI.
Of the Students.

SECT. 1. This Seminary shall be open for the reception of Students of all Christian denominations, possessing the qualifications hereinafter specified.
2. Every applicant for admission shall have attained to the age of 16 years, and shall have completed the course of study in the common schools of his native country, or in some other institution of learning, and shall be recommended by some competent person, as a person of piety and talents, and as one who is well qualified for the study of the Seminary.
3. Every Student, before he takes his station in the Seminary, shall make and subscribe the following declaration: "I declare to be my serious intention to devote myself to the work of the gospel ministry; and I solemnly promise that, so long as I remain a member of the Theological Seminary, I will, in reliance on divine grace, faithfully and diligently attend on all the instructions of this institution, that I will conscientiously and vigilantly observe all the regulations of the constitution and by-laws, and that I will pay due respect and obedience to the Professors, treat my fellow-students as brethren, and all other men as becomes the gospel of Christ."
4. Each Student shall be considered a probationer during the first six months after his matriculation. If, after the lapse of this time, he shall have proved himself in the opinion of the Professors, unfit to proceed, they shall report the fact to the Directors, who, if they are of the same opinion, shall dismiss him from the Seminary.
5. Habitual diligence and industry in study shall be required of all the Students, unless the want of health prevent, for which the Professors shall make due allowance.
6. Every Student shall be expected to treat his teachers with the greatest deference and respect, and all persons with civility; and all students shall yield all prompt & ready obedience to all the lawful requisitions of the Professors and Directors.
7. Cleanliness in dress and habit shall be observed by every student; but all excessive expense in clothing is strictly forbidden.

ARTICLE VII.
Of the Library.

SECT. 1. The acquisition of a select and comprehensive Theological Library, shall be considered as an object of the highest importance to the Seminary.

2. The Directors shall, therefore, from time to time, make such arrangements as they shall deem best calculated to attain the object in view; and so soon as the state of the funds will admit of it, they may make some appropriations for the purchase of the most necessary works.
3. A Librarian shall be appointed by the Directors for such time as they may think proper.
4. A suitable room shall be appropriated for the Library; and shelves shall be erected and divided into alcoves. If any Synod or individuals shall nearly or entirely fill one of the compartments, the name of the donor shall be conspicuously placed over it.
5. The Librarian shall keep a correct catalogue of all the books belonging to the Library, and of all the donors who have made contributions to it.
6. No person shall have a right to borrow books, except the Professors and Students of the Seminary.
7. The Librarian shall form a detailed system of regulations, embracing the items specified in this Constitution for the management of the Library, which, after having been sanctioned by the Directors shall remain in force, subject to the amendment or revision of the Board.
8. The stated time for loaning and returning books, shall be from one to three o'clock, of every Saturday afternoon, in term time. Nor shall the Library be opened in the intermediate time excepting by the Professors, to whom the key of the library shall at any time be given.
9. A list of the most necessary books shall be presented to the Directors by the Professors, in order that those which are most needed, may be purchased first.
10. Books which are of such size of nature that they ought rarely to be taken from the library, shall be used in the library, during library hours; PROVIDED ALWAYS, that they may be taken out by the Professors or by a Student, who shall have obtained a written order from a Professor. The Faculty shall give the Librarian a list of the books referred to in this section.

ARTICLE VIII.
Of the Steward and Commons.

SECT. 1. The Steward shall be employed by the Directors, and shall hold his station under such stipulations as may be agreed on by them.
2. All Theological Students shall board in commons, special cases excepted, of which the Faculty shall take cognizance.
ARTICLE IX.
Of Beneficiaries.
SECT. 1. One of the prominent objects of this institution shall be, to defray, either in whole, or in part, the necessary expenses of indigent young men, destined to the gospel ministry.
2. The Directors shall, therefore, as early as possible, devise such measures as may appear to them calculated to effect this object.
3. No person shall be received as a beneficiary, who does not furnish satisfactory testimonials that he is possessed of distinguished natural talents and piety. And if at any time it shall appear to the Professors, that any Beneficiary of this institution does not make such progress in learning and piety, as might be expected, he shall no longer profit by the charitable funds of the Seminary.
4. Poor Students shall pay nothing for room-rent in the Seminary, and shall be exempted from all the other expenses of the Seminary; as far as the state of the funds will admit.

ARTICLE X.
Of the Funds.

SECT. 1. The funds of this institution shall at all times be kept entirely separate and distinct from all other funds or moneys whatever, and the Directors shall deposit them in the hands of such Corporation, or dispose of them in such other manner for safe keeping & improvement, as they may see proper.
2. The Directors shall endeavour from time to time, to devise means for the gradual enlargement of the funds, until they become adequate to the necessities of the institution.
3. It shall be the duty of the Directors, so early to execute the intention and directions of testators or donors, in regard to moneys or other property left or given to the Seminary, shall be paid into the general fund, until provision is made for the support of the Professors, and the erection of the necessary buildings. PROVIDED ALWAYS, that any number of individuals not greater than ten, may at any time found scholarships.
4. After the first Wednesday of September, in each year, the Faculty shall have power to determine the hours of recitation; to examine and decide on all cases of discipline and questions of honor; to admit Students; to determine the cases of dismission and duty; which shall be subject to the review, which rules shall be subject to the review of the Students in this Seminary, and in all cases of admission.

5. Habitual diligence and industry in study shall be required of all the Students, unless the want of health prevent, for which the Professors shall make due allowance.
6. Every Student shall be expected to treat his teachers with the greatest deference and respect, and all persons with civility; and all students shall yield all prompt & ready obedience to all the lawful requisitions of the Professors and Directors.
7. Cleanliness in dress and habit shall be observed by every student; but all excessive expense in clothing is strictly forbidden.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, before Daniel Sheffer, and William McClean, Esquires, Judges &c., assigned, &c.

DUE proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at last Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

ANDREW POLLY,

late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to be and appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer.

The Court grant a Rule,

on all the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: on Sarah, intermarried with John Risinger, Samuel Polly, Esther, intermarried with Anthony Reichart, Elizabeth, intermarried with John Truette, Barbara, intermarried with John Werner, Catharine, intermarried with Leonard Bruckert, Polly, intermarried with William Bail, Andrew Polly, Daniel Polly, Jonas Polly, the son of John Polly dec'd, to wit, John Polly, and the children of Margaret, who was intermarried with John Cooghenour, to wit, Catharine Cooghenour, Mary Cooghenour, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Spotswood, Rhiza, intermarried with Joseph Cogly, and Ephraim, or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 4th Monday of August next, to shew cause, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Ck.
July 18. 1c

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, there will be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following Property, late the Estate of PETER S. DECHERT, Esq. deceased, viz:

LOTS NO. 5 & 6,

In the Town of St. Thomas, bounded by Main street on the south, an alley on the west, and of Henry Heverly on the north, and an alley on the east, with a two-story log Dwelling-house, and log Stable, frame Bark-house, log Shop, and TAN YARD thereon.

The terms of sale will be made known by DANIEL SPANGLER, Administrator.

By order of the Court,
John Findlay, Jr. Clerk.
July 18. 3c

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of MAGDALENA ADAMS, deceased, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 19th day of August next, on the premises,

Two Tracts of Land,

one containing 23 Acres, more or less, the other containing 6 Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Emlet, the heirs of John Kubn, deceased, James McClean and others. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

John Dougherty,
Admr., with the will annexed.
July 18. 1c

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the farm of Nathaniel Greason, in Liberty township, on Saturday the 5th of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. precisely, in complete uniform. By order,
J. Harbaugh, O. S.
July 18. 1c